COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 3357759

C B SYSTEMS (WESTERN) LIMITED UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR 30TH APRIL 2010

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16/10/2010 COMPANIES HOUSE 137

JAY & JAY PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

Chartered Certified Accountants
2 Chesterfield Buildings
Westbourne Place
Clifton
Bristol
BS8 1RU

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2010

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CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR OF C B SYSTEMS (WESTERN) LIMITED

YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2010

You consider that the Company is exempt from an audit for the year ended 30th April 2010. You have acknowledged, on the Balance sheet, your responsibilities for ensuring that the Company keeps accounting records which comply with section 386 of the Companies Act 2006, and for preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of its profit for the financial year.

In accordance with your instructions, we have prepared the financial statements on pages 2 to 4 from the accounting records of the Company and on the basis of information and explanations you have given to us.

We have not carried out an audit or any other review, and consequently we do not express any opinion on these financial statements

Daya Day Pameship Ud

JAY & JAY PARTNERSHIP LIMITED Chartered Certified Accountants

2 Chesterfield Buildings Westbourne Place Clifton Bristol BS8 1RU

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ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

30TH APRIL 2010

	Note	2010 £	2009 £
FIXED ASSETS	2		
Tangible assets		539	953
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors		10,944	9,583
Cash at bank and in hand		14,101	6,312
		25,045	15,895
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		19,399	12,930
NET CURRENT ASSETS		5,646	2,965
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		6,185	3,918
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called-up equity share capital	4	100	100
Profit and loss account		6,085	3,818
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		6,185	3,918

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act) relating to the audit of the financial statements for the year by virtue of section 477, and that no member or members have requested an audit pursuant to section 476 of the Act

The director acknowledges his responsibility for

- (1) ensuring that the company keeps adequate accounting records which comply with section 386 of the Act, and
- (11) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of section 393, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006

These abbreviated accounts were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on

MR CBILLINGER

Company Registration Number 3357759

The notes on pages 3 to 4 form part of these abbreviated accounts

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2010

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008)

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the amount of fees and expenses invoiced during the period plus work in progress at the balance sheet date

In respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows

Equipment

15% Reducing balance method

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more, tax, with the following exception

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2010

2 FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible
	Assets
	£
COST	
At 1st May 2009	3,024
Additions	334
Disposals	(2,362)
At 30th April 2010	996
DEPRECIATION	
At 1st May 2009	2,071
Charge for year	48
On disposals	(<u>1,662</u>)
At 30th April 2010	457
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30th April 2010	539
At 30th April 2009	953
-	

3. TRANSACTIONS WITH THE DIRECTOR

At the beginning of the year the company owed the director Mr C Billinger £1,535 (2009 - £2,812) During the year the director loaned further funds to the company and also borrowed funds from the company The maximum amount Mr Billinger owed the company was £1,576 and at the balance sheet date the company owed him £186

These loans to and from the company were interest free and repayable on demand

4. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2010		2009	
	No	£	No	£
10 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	10	10	10	10
90 Ordinary B shares of £1 each	90	90	90	90
				
	100	100	100	100

The A and B shares rank equally except that the company has the power to pay different rates of dividends to different classes of shares, and on a winding up the assets of the company available for distribution are to be used to repay the share capital to holders of the A shares before share capital is repaid to the B shareholders